“Americanization” (pg.495) – basically the immigrant’s way of adapting to America’s lifestyle (through generations). Importance was that this had helped change any immigrants that were trying to incorporate the ways of the Old World.

Henry Bowers (pg.496) – a self-educated lawyer obsessed with a hatred of Catholics and foreigners. Importance was that he created the American Protective Association, a group committed to stopping the immigrate tide.

Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux (pg.497) – two landscape designers of the late 1850s. Importance was that they had created famous and new parks and public spaces throughout America.

Tenements (pg.499) – in the late nineteenth century this word is now referring to slum dwellings. Importance was that these had helped to provide homes for the immigrants who came to America.

Jacob Riis (pg.499) – a Danish immigrant and New York newspaper reporter and photographer. Importance was that he had helped let Americans know about the horrible living conditions of tenements with his stories and photos of them.

Mass Transit (pg.501) – transportation of a very large amount of people. Importance was that America was industrializing and changing the old transportations, such as horsecars to subways.

Steel-girder construction (pg.501) – the use of steel girders in various types of buildings. Importance was that this type of construction led to the first modern skyscraper.

Air Pollution (pg.502) – exactly as the key term means. Importance was that this had helped create   
fogs” in the cities, the air pollution caused low air quality and that it had become severe and was causing respiratory infection and related diseases.

Alice Hamilton (pg.502) – a physician who became an investigator for the United States Bureau of Labor. Importance was that she helped discover some health hazards and improved public health.

Salvation Army (pg.502) – one of the charitable societies that were appearing to help with urban poverty; was founded in London, started to operate in America in 1879. Importance was that they helped middle-class people to survive in the cities.

Chain stores and mail-order houses (pg.505) – chain stores were a network of the same stores in different locations-they often had lower prices and greater variety, mail-order houses were basically an inventory of large variety and low prices that were often for rural use, since there weren’t many chain stores in those areas. Importance was that these were new merchandising techniques. Another new type of store was a department store, where it had shops and lobbies and restaurants in them.

National Consumer League (pg.506) – an organization founded under Florence Kelley. Importance was that this organization helped to protect consumers, such as improving wages and working conditions for women workers.

Simon Patten (pg.507) – an economist, one of the first intellectuals to articulate the view of “eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, and eight hours for what we will”. Importance was that he challenged the old assumption that the normal condition of civilization was a scarcity of goods, argued that the principal goal of an economy is to make sure there should be a lot of goods and make consumers happy.

Major League Baseball (pg.507) – groups of baseball teams around the nation to compete with each other for fame and glory. Importance was that this was one of the new spectator sports that were appearing in America (others were football, basketball, etc.).

Vaudeville (pg.511) – a form of theater adapted from French models. Importance was that this was one (is) of the most popular urban entertainment and a new urban theaters that were arriving in America; movies were also created too.

Saloons (pg.512) - A place where alcoholic drinks are sold and drunk; a tavern. Importance was that this was one of the new public leisure places that were appearing.

Dime novels (pg.513) – small novels for a dime. Importance was that these were a new form of private public leisure – the same with music.

Social Realism (p.513) - an artistic movement, expressed in the visual and other realist arts, which depicts social and racial injustice, economic hardship, through unvarnished pictures of life's struggles; often depicting working class activities as heroic. Importance was that this movement had helped start a network of clubs.

Anthropology (pg.516) – the study of humans. Importance was that this was connected with Darwinism and that this had been used to try and discover why people were different from others.

Morrill Land Grant of the Civil War era (pg.517) – where the federal government had donated land to states for the establishment of colleges. Importance was that this law had helped create new colleges and schools.